Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1807. [No. 1860.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and, the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

---

6 Hhds. best retailing Molasses
40 barrels of nice Tanner's Oil.
20 bags of heavy Black Peper
3 pipes of French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin, and
1 box of brown Platillas.

☞ *A part of the above Goods are a consignment, and will be sold unusually lowly*
M. MILLER.
March 10. d

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

---

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.
January 16. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

For Sale or Rent,
A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and ar the market. For particulars apply to
Robert Patton.
February 9. d

---

13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
14 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Heards Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun
d

SEINE TWINE.
2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
10 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.
January 19. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to
James Patton.
October 20. d

Wanted to Charter,

A VESSEL
Of about 2000 barrels burthen, to load for a port in ENGLAND, to which immediate dispatch will be given. Apply to
JAMES PATTON.
February 27. d

NOTICE.

ALL persons who shall be in arrearages for Taxes, due the corporation of Alexandria, after the first day of April next, need look for no longer indulgence, but may be assured that I shall proceed to distress every delinquent. By order of council.
Abel Janney, *Collector.*
March 9 3w

For Sale,
(Now landing from sloop Mary-Ann.)
20 Quarter casks Sherry Wine
And in Store,
6000 bushels salt suitable for the fisheries
8000 lbs. Coffee.
Wadsworth & Butler.
March 5. d

JOHN G. LADD
Has just received and offers for sale,
67 chests fresh Teas,
Consisting of Imperial, Hyson Shulan, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin, of the best quality.
2 bales very fine India COTTONS.
Also, a quantity of SALT, suitable for the fishery.
Fresh Stone LIME, and
Red CLOVER SEED.
March 9 d

Salt, Wine, and Fruit.

THE CARGO of the Brig AUGUSTA, Captain *Davis*, from Lisbon,
For sale, by
Lawrason and Fowle.
CONSISTING OF
2300 bushels *COARSE SALT*, suitable for the fisheries.
26 quarter casks Lisbon Wine.
28 boxes Lemons.
10 do. Oranges.
8 nests Baskets.
February 26. d

Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant
For sale by
M. MILLER.
February 20. d

A TANNERY.

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A TANNERY, with convenient improvements thereon, in the town of Centerville. Apply to Mr. Daniel Harrington at the premises, or to the subscriber in Alexandria.
JOHN G. LADD.
February 25 d

FOR RENT,
THE STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to
William Hodgson.
Sept. 25. d

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5. d6m
N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

☞ A Card.

MR. GENERIS has the honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of Alexandria, that his next *BALL* will be on *Wednesday* evening the 18th inst. He hopes the LADIES will do him the honor of attending.
March 16. 3t

NOTICE.

INTENDING shortly to leave this place, all persons indebted to me will please pay their accounts; and those that have claims against me are requested to call for payment.
David Cooke.
March 16. d3t

Wanted to Charter,
A vessel of about 800 barrels burthen, to load for a British Windward Island in the West-Indies.
William Hodgson.
March 16. d

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will be much obliged if the proprietors of property in the town of Alexandria will make out a list and deliver the same when called for to
Richard Lewis, or Geo. Coryell, } *Assessors.*
March 16. d6t
N. B. All levies will be charged to the house-keeper.

LANDING,
From the brig ACTIVE, and for sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle,
12 hhds. clay'd
13 do. Muscovado } Sugars.
20 barrels do.
February 20. d

English Cheese.

Just landed from the ship CENTURY, from LIVERPOOL,
A quantity of Cheshire and single Gloucester CHEESE, of an excellent quality,
For sale by
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
March 11. d

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne, to spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.
July 8. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this Office.

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr. *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

For Sale,
A GROUND RENT of *Seventy-two Dollars* per annum, on Prince-street.
WANTED,
A few Shares of the Bank of *Alexandria* and *Potomac.*
Wm. Groverman, *Broker.*
March 17. d

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY,
The 21st day of March [if fair, otherwise, on the Monday following] at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Sale of the personal property at Preston, which commenced yesterday, *will be continued*, from day to day, till all shall be sold.
A variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Together with the *Stock, Plantation Utensils, &c.* will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the terms already specified in a former advertisement.
F. Alexander, *Adm'x.*
March 17 4t

FOR SALE,
7000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fisheries.
Apply to
Joseph Smith,
Upper end of King-street.
March 7. eo

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust from *WILLIAM WILSON* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on their respective premises, on the 7th day of May next, sundry parcels of Land, lying upon Union, Water, Fairfax and Queen-streets, and a twenty foot alley, on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving his notes with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money, a deed of trust upon the land purchased.
James Keith, Trustee.
February 28. dts

For Sale,
On advantageous terms,
A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.
TO RENT.
And immediate possession given,
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Heffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to
Jonah Thompson & Son.
March 14. 3tawtf

To the Public.

THE subscriber, on the first of April next, will open a *PRIVATE ACADEMY*, in which the common branches of *English* and *Classical Learning* will be taught. The number of pupils will be limited to about fifty, in the instruction of whom the principal teacher will be assisted by an usher. The seminary will be superintended by the parents and guardians of the children, who will select a house, establish regulations, and attend the stated examinations. The price of tuition will be *Thirty Dollars* per annum for Latin and Greek, and *Twenty Dollars* for English education.
A. Holbrook.
March 12. (18) eo4t

JUST RECEIVED,
One keg of the first quality *Chewing Tobacco.*
JESSE TALBOTT.
March 10. eo

FOR SALE,
An excellent Man Cook,
About 28 years of age. For terms apply to the Printer.
March 2. tf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Debate on the resolution offered by Mr. Broom to make further provision by law to secure the privilege of the writ of Habeus Corpus to persons in custody under or by colour of the authority of the U. States.

(Mr. Broom's Speech continued.)

Yet, however important these rights may be, a few moments reflection will satisfy us that without the writ of habeas corpus they could avail but little. The rights may exist as abstract rights, but the writ of habeas corpus affords the most important, if not the only means of exercising them. In vain does the law proclaim that no man shall be imprisoned contrary to law, if the party imprisoned has no access to a tribunal to decide the question of legality. In vain does the law promise a trial by peers, if the party imprisoned can have no access to a tribunal where he may demand such trial. In short, without the writ of habeas corpus, rights of personal liberty, however solemnly proclaimed, would exist but in name. This writ of habeas corpus is coeval with the rights which it secures. It existed by the force of common law until the subtleties of lawyers had nearly refined it away when it was aided by the statute of Charles, and has since been found fully adequate to produce the desired effect. If then, this privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has been productive of the most salutary effects in England, in guarding the liberty of the subject, we have the strongest proof which we can require of its importance to us, except our own experience. It is true we live under a form of government where the sovereignty is acknowledged to belong to the people; but let us not vainly imagine that we have no necessity for laws restrictive upon men in power. Under the fair semblance of republicanism, has often been practised the most detestable tyranny, and the mild laws of a republic have too often afforded a shelter for knaves and tyrants instead of a shield for the virtuous and oppressed. I ask then of this house to hedge round this valuable privilege of the writ of habeas corpus with efficient laws. I beg them to profit by the experience of others and grow wise in time. Let it not be said that we are less jealous of our personal liberty than the people of England, or that the important privilege which guards it is less dear to us, because we have not like them waded through blood to maintain it. Let us with the constitution, acknowledge the importance and sanctity of the privilege and proceed without delay to fortify it with penal statutes. The warnings which we have lately received call loudly on us to guard it more effectually in future. It has been too generally our misfortune to wait until offences have been committed before we have provided a punishment; but when such offences have been committe , the public attention has been awakened and laws have been made to guard against them in future. The violations of our constitutional privileges at New Orleans have shown clearly the insufficiency of existing laws and the imperious necessity of providing the remedy. If we will not be roused from our slumbers by the experience which we have had I shall despair that we will ever be awakened to any sensibility of our personal rights—for let it be remembered that these abuses are not of an ordinary character; they have been committed by a military officer at the head of the army of the United States, and in the full view of the highest authorities of the union. The civil authority at New Orleans has been trampled under foot and the commander of the army in the plenitude of his power avows his disobedience to laws and constitution, and takes on himself all the responsibility of the violation of our constitutional rights of personal liberty. Lost in amazement at this bold and unprecedented stretch of power we can scarcely be sensible of its extent unless we contrast it deliberately with the constitution. The constitution declares that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation. That no citizen shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and that the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy trial by a jury of the district where the offence was committed; yet in defiance of all these constitutional provisions, our citizens have been arrested without any warrant and without any process of law whatsoever, deprived of their liberty, confined in military prisons and transported under military guards two thousand miles from the place where the offence was committed. The constitutional privilege of the writ of habeas corpus which is to secure these rights to the citizen, has been treated with contempt, and a military officer vauntingly takes upon himself all the responsibility of wilful disobedience to the writ. For all these violations we are to be told that the conspiracy which existed in that country will afford a sufficient justification. With respect to the conspiracy, whatever might have been its contemplated extent, we have reason to believe that it is now at an end, and without determining whether the aspect which it had at New Orleans was really alarming to the general, or whether any circumstances do exist which may palliate his conduct, this much we all know, that his power was employed in the arbitrary violation of the rights of the citizen, and that the conspiracy, is to furnish the justification. Such conduct, and even such a justification I look upon with abhorence and dread; for if upon every alarm of conspiracy our rights of personal liberty are to be entrusted to the keeping of a military commander, we may prepare to take our leave of them forever. For my own part I wish to live under a government of laws and not of men, for however pure and upright be the intention of our military commanders, however virtuous and even unsuspected be their conduct, I can never agree that my right to personal liberty shall depend on their forbearance and discretion. I know not whether these men that have been arrested are innocent or guilty of the treason with which they are charged, but whether innocent or guilty they must be arrested and tried according to law. However atrocious the crime which has been committed the punishment must be according to law; for in transgressing the limits of the law to revenge upon a criminal the wrongs of society we are guilty of injustice both to society and the criminal. The manner and circumstances attending these arrests have been of the most uncommon kind.—It is said that all intercourse between one of the prisoners and his family and friends was cut off, and that not a soul except military men were suffered to approach him. That after being detained under close military confinement for nearly two weeks he was transported by the way of Baltimore to this city, and that upon his arrival here he was informed that there was no evidence to support any charge against him whatever. But whether this man or the others who have been arrested, are guilty or not, it can have no influence upon our deliberations at this time; for if even these violations now affect only the guilty, they may, at the discretion of the military officer, be extended to the innocent.

It is enough for us to know that rights of personal liberty guaranteed by the constitution, have been openly violated in the person of a citizen of the United States, and that no laws exist sufficiently effectual to prevent or to punish such violations. It then becomes our duty as faithful guardians of the public rights, to interpose our authority, in order to preserve them.—But if we content ourselves with tamely looking on, while our best rights are trampled upon, we become partakers of the guilt by the encouragement which we give the offenders. For these violations what remedy has the most innocent individual against the officer who arrested and transported him, as the laws of the U. S. have provided none, his remedy is at common law. He must sue for false imprisonment, and it depends entirely on the jury to say whether they will give him any thing or nothing. Can a punishment so uncertain prevent the offence, or will a remedy so precarious always remunerate the injured? But if to this we add exemplary penalties, we have surely an additional security that the laws will be obeyed. The laws are not and in my opinion will not be sufficient unless they punish in the most prompt and exemplary manner all judges who refuse to grant the writ of habeas corpus and all officers who refuse to obey it. For such offences ruin ought to stare a man in the face, and when he has so seriously abused his power he ought to be stripped of it forever. But if we have no laws to guard us against these abuses, and are unwilling to make any, we take upon ourselves all the responsibility of future violations.

I wish and propose to entrench our privileges with the most vigorous laws, such as will suffer no man to violate them with impunity. There is no citizen of the United States however abject his condition in society, in whose person the constitutional rights of personal liberty are not sacred; and however exalted the situation of the person who tramples upon them, or however plausible the pretence, the punishment ought to be prompt, certain, and exemplary. Dangerous indeed will be the situation of our country, if every alarm of conspiracy is to be followed with the seizure and transportation of our citizens, at the will of a military commander, and in defiance of the civil authority. If such a doctrine be looked upon not only without abhorrence but even with approbation, how easy will be the transition from lawful to lawless power.—Leaving the examples of antient times, where the rumors of conspiracies have raised in an instant the body guards of tyrants, we have seen in modern France the cry of conspiracy made the signal of massacre, or the pretext for some violent usurpation of power.

I do not pretend to say that this conspiracy has been fomented or permitted from any sinister views. It is enough to point out the danger to be apprehended from suffering this dark and dangerous machine of conspiracy, to be any apology for the violation of all the most solemn constitutional rights of personal liberty. Having witnessed the defects of our laws and the dangerous abuses of our most valuable privileges, let us proceed to provide the remedies. Rights so important cannot be too strongly guarded, and violations so serious cannot be too strictly prohibited.

(To be continued.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

TREATY OF PEACE,

Between his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his serene highness the Elector of Saxony.

HIS Majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine; and his serene highness the elector of Saxony, anxious to provide for the final re-establishment of peace between their states, have named for their respective plenipotentiaries to wit, his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, the general of division Michael Duroc, grand marshal of the palace, &c &c. and his serene electorial highness the elector of Saxony, count Charles de Bose, his principal chamberlain &c. &c. who after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

ART. 1. From the day of the signing of the treaty, there shall be peace and perfect friendship between the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and protector of the confederation of the Rhine, on the one part and his serene electorial highness the elector of Saxony on the other.

2. His electorial highness accedes to the treaty of confederation and alliance, concluded at Paris on the 12th of July, in the present year; and by the same accession he succeeds to all the privileges and obligations of the alliance, in the same way as if he were a principal contracting party to the said treaty.

3. His electorial highness will assume the title of king, and take his place in the College in the rank of kings, according to the order of his introduction.

4. He cannot without the previous consent of the confederation of the Rhine, in any case or for any cause whatever, allow a passage through the kingdom of Saxony to any army, or corps or detachment of troops, appertaining to a power not a party to the said confederation.

5. The laws and ordinances which define the several rights or various forms of worship established in Germany, having been abolished by the effect of the dissolution of the ancient Germanic body, and moreover not being compatible with the principle upon which the confederation has been formed, the exercise of the catholic worship shall throughout the whole kingdom of Saxony, be fully annihilated to the exercise of the Lutherian worship, & the followers of the two religions shall without restriction, enjoy the same civil and political rights. This object is a particular condition with his majesty the emperor and king.

6. His majesty the emperor of the French undertakes that by the future treaty of Peace with Prussia, the Cothuffer Creis, or Circle of Cothus, shall be ceded to his majesty the king of Saxony.

6. His majesty the king of Saxony cedes to such prince as shall be named by his majesty the emperor of the French and in that part of Thuringia situated between the principalities of Eichfeld and Erfurt, a territory equal in revenue and population to the Circle of Cothus, which territory serving as a point of union between the said prince, in full and entire sovereignty. The limits of this territory shall be fixed by commissaries appointed for that purpose, immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

8. The contingent of the kingdom of Saxony, in case of war shall consist in the whole of 20,000 men.

9. During the present campaign, considering what has happened, the contingent of the kingdom of Saxony shall be 1500 cavalry, 4,200 infantry, 300 artillery, and 12 pieces of cannon.

10. No contributions shall be levied after the signing the present treaty.

11. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged at Dresden, in the course of eight days.

Done at Posen Dec. 11, 1806.

(Signed)

DUROC,

CHARES, COUNT DE BOZE.

Constantinople, Nov. 25.

The attack made by Russia upon the independence of our empire, seems to have been pre-concerted with England. At the moment when things had come to such a pitch as to leave no alternative between resistance or subjection, an English squadron has made itself master of our passes by sea. The news that admiral Lewis has arrived near the Dardanelles is confirmed; he has with him seven ships of war; and, on the 20th, the Endymion frigate, capt. Keppel, belonging to that squadron, arrived in this port.

These repeated attacks from without are the more unfortunate for our court, which has still to struggle with the refractory within, and the unfaithfulness of its principal officers. The Captain Pacha exhibits a recent proof of the latter: he has been arrested since his return from Egypt, and Caled Effendi is appointed to succeed him.

From the frontiers we learn, though as yet it is not confirmed, that the fortress of Choczim is actually in the hands of the Russians, and that negociations have commenced for the surrender of Bender.

Denmark, December 24.

Our court seems to carry on the warlike preparations on the sea coast with vigor. Besides the strait which divides Zealand and Sweden, known by the name of the Sound, the second passage into the Baltic, between the island of Zealand and Fione, and commonly called the Great Belt, is to be fortified also. All along the coast, not only the batteries of Kronenberg are furnished with heavier cannon, but every point upon the Great Belt and the neighboring islands, is likewise strengthened. Even a small island nearly in the middle of the Belt has been provided with very heavy artillery. All these measures, connected with the return of our troops from Holstein, make it appear evident what part our government means to take in the great contest between the interests of the continent and Great Britain. These measures will exactly answer the purpose of the French emperor, especially as the Danish government intends to establish a cordon of custom-house officers all along the coast of Denmark, from the mouth of the Traave to Hamburg, to prevent the transit of English goods. In other respects, the ice will for a long time prevent any communication between the Baltic and the North Sea.

Vienna, Dec. 20.

M. Montesquiou, an aid-de-camp belonging to the emperor Napoleon, has arrived here. The object of his mission is not known, but it is naturally supposed to be of importance. We are also assured, that on the part of the emperor of Austria, general Vincent has been dispatched upon some weighty affair to the emperor Napoleon's head quarters. The prince of Wurtemburg, the governor of this capital, is very shortly to leave the Austrian service; this is probably in conformity to the conditions of the Rhenish confederation. The prince of Lichtenstein is to be his successor.

Basle, Dec. 17.

The town of Nyon has been for some time past attacked with an epidemical disorder, which has some of the symptoms of a bilious fever. However, the alarm of the public on this occasion has in some measure subsided, as most of the inhabitants has recovered, or are in a convalescent state.

Berlin, Dec. 26.

The Petersburg Courant of the 26th of November, contains an account of the late military operations, from the commencement of hostilities on the 9th Oct. The affair at Saalfeld, the battles of Halle and Jena, the entry of the French into Berlin, and the capitulation of prince Hohenlohe, are all summed up in a few words. As the Russians cannot entirely conceal these disasters, they endeavor to disguise them as much as possible. However, we know that the king of Prussia, when he was at Graudentz, had scarcely 30,000 men with him. What appears the most curious is,

that the same Petersburg Courant concludes its recital with these words, "All the Prussians wish for the continuance of the war." Indeed! Then it is the Prussians of St. Petersburg, not those of Berlin.

Frankfort, Dec. 20.

Within a few days past more detachments of French troops have arrived here, on their route to the grand army. A battalion of Italian troops came with the last division.

Munich, Dec. 25.

Several fresh detachments of Bavarian troops have set out on the march towards Silesia, within these few days past—their number with the grand army will be increased to 30 000. We have the pleasure of knowing that prince Jerome never ceases speaking well of the behavior and firmness of the Bavarians. It is said that, in one of the Prince's reports, he confesses the cavalry have exceeded his expectations, and that he was happy in having the command of them.

Flushing, Jan. 1.

In consequence of the well known decree, the smuggling trade for gin between this port and England will be stopped.—The French general Monnet is preparing to leave this place, for the benefit of his health.

Naples, Dec. 10.

Since the failure of the two last attempts made by the English, they seem to have given up their objects in this kingdom.—Even in Calabria their landing was heard without producing any emotion. According to the latest accounts from marshal Massena, his head-quarters were still at Monteleone. We have now very few examples of the robberies and murders that used to disgrace the country. The last affair of this kind happened between Fondi and Itri, where the young French colonel Bruyeres was murdered. The perpetrators have been taken and sentenced to death. Our national guards are to be put on a better footing, for the safety of the interior. They are to consist of all persons capable of bearing arms. From Sicily we learn, that a difference between the *ci-devant* court and the English seems to prevail. Acton is removed from the ministry, and marquis Circello appointed in his place. The English shipping about Sicily are much decreased in number. In the road of Palermo there are only one ship of the line, a cutter and a brig, besides another ship of the line in the port. The court and the inhabitants are even less cordial, and between the court and its dependents the difference is greater still.

Our government at Naples gains more and more upon the affections of the people.—This is promoted by the many excellent institutions established among us.

Petersburg, Dec. 20

We have received intelligence of fresh advantages obtained by our government in Asia. Upon the approach of a corps of troops under general Bulgakow, both the Gusinian towns of Kuba and Baka submitted, and have taken the oath of fidelity to our emperor. By this acquisition the Russians are now masters of the whole of Dergestan along the river Ker.

Berlin, Dec. 25.

If the last intelligence from Anclam may be credited, marshal Mortier has transmitted some very friendly proposals to general Von Essen, governor of Stralsund, and which were transmitted by the governor to his Swedish majesty.

Dec. 24.

The French troops that have advanced from Colberg towards Dantzic have taken post at Lupow and Lauenburg. From the neighborhood of Thorn they have also advanced to Shoneck and Derschau, and spread from Elbing to Oristberg and Mulhausen. The garrison of Dantzic consist of upwards of 8000 men; that of Koningsberg is reckoned at 9000. It is said here, that the Prussians who have joined the Russian army in Poland do not exceed three regiments of dragoons and hussars. The Prussian cuirassiers and a few infantry found at Warsaw afterwards joined the Russians under general Benningsen. The commandant of Breslau, it is said, has expressed his determination not to surrender. The king of Prussia has ordered the names of several of his officers who have disgraced themselves to be fixed upon the public gallows. And lastly, the Swedish colonel Morian, taken prisoner by the French, with the Swedish troops at Lubeck, has been arrested at Stralsund, tried by a court martial, found guilty, and sentenced to death. This sentence, it is said, has been already confirmed by the king of Sweden.

PROCLAMATION

Of general Loison to the Inhabitants of the county of Lingen, in Westphalia.

"With arms in your hands, you expect a mitigation of the contribution laid upon your country. By the sounding of the tocsin, you solicit the favor of your governor!

"Inhabitants of Lingen! severe shall be the punishment of your insurrection. The faithful part of your community shall have a third of the contribution remitted, and their share shall be paid by you. The authors and movers of this insurrection shall be taken and delivered up to a military tribunal, and punished with death.—The principal inhabitants shall, till the payment of the contribution is complete, be sent to and remain prisoners in France; and if it be not paid before the 10th of January, their property shall be seized and sold. Also, if the seditious assemblages are not dissolved before any troops arrive in your country, and those troops experience the least opposition, I will order the inhabitants to be cut in pieces, and their houses and property to be burnt.

"You have to impute your misfortunes only to yourselves. All persons belonging to the ancient governments in the conquered countries must be responsible for any disturbances which may occur in their districts. You may command the assistance of the military; and as good citizens, assist in the preservation of tranquility. In case of refusal of obedience to orders issued by my authority, information must be given of the persons so offending; and they shall be brought before the military tribunals, treated as rebels, and punished with death."

Done in the Palace of the government at Munster, Dec. 19, 1806.

"LAGRANGE,
"Governor general of the conquered countries."

In another copy of general Loison's proclamation, it is added, "That all the citizens and burghers in Munster, Mark, Osnaburg, Tecklenburg, and Lingen, shall be disarmed; after which, arms of any sort being found upon them, they shall be punished with death."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

From the Baltimore American.

Captain Hart, of the Comet, says it was reported at New Orleans at the time he left there, that Burr had been taken under the proclamation of governor Williams, and that it was understood he would be sent round in a vessel that had been purchased by the government. But as captain Hart was on board his vessel and on the point of sailing when the report reached him, he had no means of ascertaining the correctness of it.

The foregoing is corroborated by the following article:—

New Orleans, Feb. 12.

It is this morning reported, and we believe the report to be true, that col. Burr is now confined in one of the U. S. armed vessels before Natchez.

We are happy to announce the arrival in London of lord viscount Valensia, on his return from India, by the way of Suez with his secretary Mr. Salt, after nearly 5 years absence from England in various parts of India; his lordship made several months stay in the Red Sea, and the adjacent sea coasts; and has made some valuable charts of those different places. Mr. Salt, his lordship's secretary, made an excursion into Abysinia with major Aundle as far as the capital Gondar. The public will be exceedingly gratified by much valuable information, collected by his lordship during this long, laborious and laudable research. A young Abyssinian prince is in his suite, who is a near relation of Negade Ra Maho net, one of the principal officers of state, so often mentioned by that celebrated traveller Bruce, as being his friend. This young prince appears possessed of great natural endowments, and anxious to become acquainted with the manners and customs of Great Britain.

We are happy once more to contradict the report of the death of Mungo Park, who was said to have fallen a victim in the interior of Africa. Accounts were received of him about the middle of the present month, which stated his arrival at Tombuctoo, and that he is now on his return. It is to be feared that he will encounter great difficulties in his journey, as he has to tow his boat all the way back against the stream. The journal that is sent to Europe is dated from Sansapang.

[*Tilloch's Philo. Mag. for Oct.* 1806.]

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

Latest from Europe.

The schooner Perseverance, capt. Messervey, arrived at Marblehead on Friday, the 6th instant in 39 days from Bordeaux. He has brought papers to the 21st of January.

The French have at length measured swords with the Russians and gained a victory.

Captain Messervey confirms the account of a dreadful malady having appeared in the French armies, and of its having been very destructive. He reports also that the emperor had returned to Paris before he sailed.

45th Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Pultuck, Dec. 30.

The battle of Czernowo, that of Nasielsk, that of Kaosomb, the affair of cavalry at Lopaczyn, have been followed by the battels of Golymin and Pultusk, and the entire and precipitate retreat of the Russian armies has terminated both the year and the campaign.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

Marshal Lannes could not arrive opposite Pultusk before the morning of the 26th. All the corps of Benigsen were concentrated in the night. The Russian division which had been beat at Nasielsk, and pursued by the third division, commanded by marshal Davoust, entered the camp of Pultusk two hours after midnight. At ten o'clock marshal Lannes attacked, having Suchet's division in the first line, that of Gaza in the second, and that of Gudin, in the third division of the army commanded by general Dirianes, upon his left.

The combat was spirited. After a few struggles the enemy was overpowered.—The 17th regiment of light infantry, and the 34th, covered themselves with glory. Gen. Vedel and Claparede were wounded. Gen. Treillard, commanding a brigade of the dragoons of Beker, col. Barthelemy, of the 15th regiment of dragoons were wounded by grape shot. Voisin, aid to marshal Lannes and Curial, aid to gen. Suchet, both fell with glory.

Marshal Lannes was slightly touched with a ball. The 5th corps of the army here exhibited what brave men are able to perform, and the immense superiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marshal Lannes, although he had been ten days sick, would follow his corps. The 85th regiment sustained many charges of the enemy's cavalry, with coolness and success. The enemy the same night sounded a retreat and retired to Ostrodenka.

BATTLE OF GOLYMIN.

While the corps of Beningsen was at Pultusk and beaten there, that of Buxhouden joined Golymin at night. The division Panin of this corps which had been attacked the evening before by the grand duke of Berg another division which had been beaten at Nasielsk arrived by different routes at the camp of Golymin.

Marshal Davoust, who pursued the enemy from Nasielsk came up with, charged them and chased them from a wood near the camp of Golymin.

At the same time marshal Augereau, arriving at Golaczima, took the enemy in flank. The general of brigade, Lapine, with the 16th light infantry, carried at the point of the bayonet a village which served as a point of support to the enemy. The division of Heudelat displayed and marched for it. 3 hours afternoon the fire was hottest. The grand duke of Berg executed with the greatest success many charges, in which Klier's division of dragoons distinguished themselves. Notwithstanding evening came on too soon, the combat continued till eleven at night. The enemy retreated in disorder, leaving their artillery, bag and baggage, and many dead.—All the enemy's columns retired to Ostrokerka.

General Fenerolle, commanding a brigade of dragoons was killed. The intrepid general Knap, the emperor's aid de camp was wounded at the head of a division of dragoons. Colonel Smilie, of the brave 24th of the line, was wounded, marshal Augereau had a horse killed under him.

Nevertheless marshal Soult, with his corps, had already arrived at Malari, two leagues from Makow; but the badness of the roads, from the rains and thaws, retarded his march and saved the Russian army, of which, without this accident, not a man would have escaped. The good fortune of the army of Benigsen and that of Buxhouden should have terminated on the other side of the Orkye; but all the intended movements were defeated by the thaws, which caused the artillery to be two days in making three leagues.

Altogether, the Russians have lost 80 pieces of cannon, all their waggons, more than 1200 baggage carriages, 12,000 men killed, wounded, or made prisoners. The movements of the French and Russian columns will be an object of curiosity for military men, when they are traced upon the map. They will then see upon how slender a thread hung the capture or annihilation of this army, and all the effect of a single fault committed by the Russian general.

We have lost 800 men killed, and have had 2000 wounded. At length, finding himself master of the enemy's artillery, and all their positions, and having driven them more than forty leagues, the emperor has ordered his army into winter quarters.

Before this expedition the Russian officers declared that they had 150000 men—Now they do not pretend to reckon half that number. Shall we believe their report before or after it?

☞ The MAGISTRATES of this County are informed, that it will be necessary for them to *qualify under a commission lately issued*, previous to their transacting any further official acts.

G. DENEALE.

March 18. 3t

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Lawrason's wharf,

Ten hogsheads of Sugar,

On a credit, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

March 18. dts

Public Sale.

On the 20th of April next, will be offered for sale, on the premises, on a credit of nine, twelve and eighteen months, for negotiable notes with approved indorsers,

A valuable Lot of Ground, situate on Patrick and King-streets, and binding on the former 100 feet, and on the latter 48 feet. A three story Brick House has been lately erected on this property, which is at present in an unfinished state within: it binds on King-street nearly opposite to Davey Davey's. For further particulars enquiry may be made of the subscriber, before or on the day of sale.

J. H. Hooe.

March 18. eo

☞ A Bargain.

I WILL dispose of my *TAN-YARD*, in the town of *Dumfries*, together with all the stock of *Leather* and *Bark* now on hand.—The House and Lot will be sold on a liberal credit, or exchanged for Wet Goods—the stock of Leather and Bark may be had with the Lot, for which cash must be given. A description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will certainly view the property first. I will only add that, the house is convenient and comfortable, and the yard supplied with every utensil necessary for the tanning business.

Thomas Jacob.

Dumfries, March 14. [18] 2awtf

N. B. The House and Lot will be sold low for cash.

Lumber Yard.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *Lumber Yard* adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

March 18. d4t eolm

N. B. He continues the *House-Joiners'* business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself

Robert Adam.

January 20. eotf

Richard Lee & Son,

SENSIBLE of the many favors conferred on them by an enlightened communjty beg permission to return them their sincere acknowledgments, and solicit them for a continuance of the same.

As all the efforts of Hannah Lee and her colleagues to ruin our characters and injure the reputation of our medicines, have proved abortive, we should think it degrading to ourselves and insulting to the public to pursue the contest into which we have been reluctantly dragged. Here we will drop the subject, leave her to enjoy the consolation her vapid Billingsgate language in her last advertisement is capable of affording, and simply ask those who may have occasion to purchase medicines of the following description, to give ours a trial, under a full confidence that every new trial will corroborate the long established public opinion of their being genuine.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES SOLD BY
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Richard Lee and Son,

Without which none are genuine.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevars, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, headachs, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them was alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY. Potter-street.
Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious & Malignant Fevers, is recommended

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by *Richard Lee & Son*, Baltimore.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with a violent sckness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health—which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns: in my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other remedies.

JOHN SCOTT,
Delaney-street, near Columbia Garden.

LEE'S ELIXER,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrah's asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of Agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, dumbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth & Gums
The Indian Vegetable Specific,
For the cure of Venereal complaints.

January 21

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, hold at Alexandria, and the last will of *Benjamin Shreve*, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT *Valuable Property* at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2aw

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of *Davey and Mills*, was dissolved on the 17th instant—and *William N. Mills* is solely authorised to settle all accounts of the late firm.

William N. Mills,
Surviving Partner of Davey and Mills.

January 23. eotf

☞ All those indebted to the above firm are requested to discharge their respective dues on or before the 10th day of April next, otherwise suits will be commenced against them, without respect to persons.

William N. Mills,

CONTINUES to carry on the *Grocery & Flour Business*, in the house formerly occupied by Davey and Mills—

And has just received,

2500 weight Firkin Buter,

In complete order for shipping.

January 23. eotf

Advertisement.

BY an order of the County Court of Fauquier, we the subscribers are appointed commissioners for selling the building of a Goal for said county forty feet by sixteen in the clear, eighteen feet pitch, with a passage below and above, to be built of brick or stone—*This is therefore to give notice*, that proposals will be received [to be lodged with *Wm. Horner*] until Saturday the 25th of April next; and if none should be agreed upon on that day, we shall proceed to let said building to the lowest bidder, on Monday following, being court day.

William Horner,
George B. Picket,
Wm. Edmonds, jr.
Thornton Buckner,
Wiley Roy, } Com'rs.

Fauquier Court-House, February 23. } [28] 2aw25thA

---

400 Acres of most valuable KENHAWA LAND

IS offered for sale at the very reduced price of Five Dollars per acre—This tract is the lower 400 acres of Lot No. 9, which contains 1200, and is part of the 10,000 chosen by the late Gen. Washington, and lying on the Kenhawa river. *Gabriel Lewis*, Esq. living near Lexington, or the Surveyor of Kenhawa county, can give a proper description of this tract. It is certainly rated very low, the whole estate being valued at $10 per acre. Half the amount in hand, a credit will be allowed for the balance. Apply to

George W. P. Custis.

Arlington House, near Alexandria, D. C. March 9. } 1aw3w

☞ The Editor of the Lexington paper will please publish this advertisement once a week for three weeks, and have it inserted in two more papers, as near the property as possible, and transmit his account to Mr. Snowden, editor of the Advertiser, in Alexandria.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE

January 3. 2awtf

For Sale,

BETWEEN three and four hundred acres of PRIME LAND, lying on the new turnpike road, about 22 miles from Alexandria. This tract is well watered, well timbered, with some excellent meadow on it, and much more may be made—One hundred acres are in wood. Apply for terms to *Cuthbert Powell*, in Alexandria, or the subscriber near the premises, Fairfax county, Virginia.

Richard Bland Lee.

February 16. 1aw8t

Thomas Reed & James Otlay

Painters and Glaziers,

HAVE commenced business in the above line, in Prince-street, nearly opposite the bank of Potomac, where they intend to keep the best of *PAINTS*, and every thing else in their line. Any orders, either in town or from the country, will be duly attended to, and executed on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

February 19. eo3t—1aw4t*

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. eo3w 1aw till 1st May

For Sale or Rent,

MY *LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES*, and other buildings at Boyd's-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. *William F. Grymes*, near the place, Mr. *William Wedderburn*, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21. 2awtf

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Zimmerman*, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, *Adm'x.*
John Zimmerman, *Adm'r.*

January 30. 2aw8w

TO BE RENTED,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to

J. H HOOE.

July 28. 1aw

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Andrew Ramsay* and *Catharine* his wife, and *William Ramsay*, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of certain sums of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on the premises, on the 14th day of May next, in the town of Alexandria, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

VIZ.

One Lot or parcel of ground,

situate on the south side of King-street, and to the eastward of Fairfax-street, extending on King-street 25 feet, thence southwardly, with a line parallel to Fairfax-street, 82 feet, to a twelve foot alley. On this lot there are two good frame store houses.

One other Lot,

situate to the southward of Queen-street, and on the east side of Fairfax-street, and extending therewith 27 feet 9 inches, thence eastwardly and parallel to Queen-street 90 feet.

ALSO,

One other Lot on Thompson's

alley, extending on said alley and binding thereon 44 feet 8 inches, by 83 feet deep.

A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving his notes, with an approved endorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal instalments, and a deed of trust on the property.

Ludwell Lee, *Trustee.*

March 14. 8taw3w

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a deed of trust to the subscriber from *John Potts* and *Eliza* his wife, to secure the payment of certain sums of money due to the bank of Alexandria, from *George North* and *Company*, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on the 14th day of May next, on the premises,

A certain piece of Land,

with the improvements thereon, now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Swift, and bounded by Oronoko, Pendleton, Patrick and Fayette-streets.

ALSO,

One equal undivided Moiety of

Nine acres of Land,

contiguous to the town of Alexandria, near the powder-house, and adjoining the lands of Charles Lee, and Philip R. Fendall, deceased. A credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months, will be given to the purchaser, on his giving his notes, with an approved indorser, for the payment of the purchase money in three equal payments, and further to secure the purchase money a deed of trust on the lands purchased, will be required.

Ludwell Lee, *Trustee.*

March 13. 3taw3s

PUBLIC SALE.

TO BE SOLD, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next,

The Lots of Ground,

with the Improvements, now occupied by Mr. *Hugh Smith*, together with the whole remaining part of the said two Lots, containing half a square, save 42 feet 6 inches on Royal, and 112 feet on Queen-street, deeded to and now in the occupation of *John Mandeville*.—The said Lots bounded on the south by the lots formerly belonging to the late *William Ramsay*; on the east by Royal-street, on the north by Queen-street, and on the west by Pitt-street. One third of the purchase money to be paid down; the remainder in 1, 2, or 3 years, as may suit the purchaser. A deed of trust and bond will be required to secure the payment of principal and interest thereon, annually. If any person wish to contract by private sale, previous to April, they may apply to *John Longden*, who is authorised to bargain for the same. If the property be not sold it will be leased on ground rent for ever, on very low terms.

February 25. 2awts

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the case designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street. d12m

---

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,